The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, *propose to fill* a necessity which has *been long*, and sometimes painfully—*left to* exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

159 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

ALONE, ALL ALONE.

BY E. F. L.

Alone, all alone, with my thoughts and my pipe,
I am dreaming of future and past,—
A past that I cannot from my memory wipe
And a future approaching too fast.

While puffing and pond'ring the thought will arise,
Of the little experience has thought;
For still, as in youth, do I dream of love's prize,
So rarely attained though often sought.

To linger out life, with no partner to share
The afflictions or blessedness we own—
To dream that this world for us might be fair,
And then traverse its mazes alone.

Oh, this is the shadow that darkens my mind
And destroys every hope I would raise:
I perish of thirst, and no water can find
To restore me the strength of young days.

[*Feliciana Republican.*

Purposeless.

The means by which men win success are strangely combined and arranged, each man for himself devising his own course of action, and very few men agreeing in the particulars of a venture to secure fortune. The success of individuals ought to be no more surprising than their failure; because, after all, that which enables men to prosper, is *purpose*, and that which induces failure is the lack of it. When a man goes into business, or starts in the world, with a fixed, determined purpose before him, resolved to do what he proposes shall be done, in nineteen cases out of twenty he succeeds; but when the lack of this is the opposite, we care not how intelligent he may be, the man fails. We see in every community, men of what are supposed to be ordinary capacity, who make no pretension to mental culture, who are unassuming in their intercourse with their fellows, and yet these men are of the utmost importance in the world's business. They contribute largely to the comfort, the prosperity, and wealth of communities adding to productive and enlarging development in all directions. In contrast with such as these, we have the dreamer, the student, and the theorizer, men of great mental capacity, quick at apprehension, keen in appreciation, eloquent and imaginative, but who are failures in the world's business. They produce little while they consume largely of material things. The sneer at plain business success as speculation, as the result of chance, when in reality it is brought about by patient and untiring industry, inspired by a *purpose* which is intelligent and convincing of success. The young man who begins life with a purpose to succeed in a well-defined business object, seldom fails. He who has a purpose in view, as a rule is practical and sensible, because purpose is an ingredient of common sense essential to the strength and effectiveness thereof. The man who pursues his special business, who makes it his thought, who elucidates its advantages, and applies his powers to its advance, has a purpose, of which he never loses sight, and in the presence of which he is always nerved for effort. Every man of purpose is also one of action—and when the purpose is to do good, the actor is blessed in himself and a blessing to those with whom he comes in contact.

A shrewd business chap lately attended the sale of a hotel in Ohio. He hadn't a cent in his pocket, but he stood up and bid boldly, "twenty-eight thousand dollars." It was knocked down to him; and when the question was asked, "Who is the purchaser?" this audacious scamp replied, "The Pennsylvania railroad." Of course, he was not required in person to put up the money from an imperial buyer like that, whereby he was able, in the course of a couple of days, to sell the whole to another party for $35,000, and clear the difference. The country is now full of scamps buying hotels for the Pennsylvania railroad.

THE SENATE.

First Day's Session.

Senate Chamber,
Monday, January 1, 1872.

Pursuant to the provisions of article seventeen of the State Constitution, the Senate was called to order by the President of the Senate, the Hon. Lieutenant Governor P. B. S. Pinchback.

The roll being called by the Secretary, the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Twitchell, Whitney—15.

A quorum not being present, the President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to go for absent members.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, having returned, reported that no absent Senators were about the Capitol buildings.

Mr. Hunsaker then moved that there be additional Sergeant-at-Arms appointed by the Chair, not exceeding two, to go for absent members, and bring the same to the bar of the Senate, which, being duly seconded, was adopted:

The President appointed as assistant Sergeants J. D. Houston, L. F. Garic.

Mr. Ragan moved to adjourn until to-morrow at 12 M., which, being duly seconded, was adopted.

The President then declared that the Senate stood adjourned until to-morrow, January 2, at 12 M.

CHAS. H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

House of Representatives.

First Day's Proceedings.

House of Representives,
Monday, January 1, 1872.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock M.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Abel, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Carr, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Gaddis, Gardner, Gartskamp, P. Harper, William Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, LaSaliniere, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Wands, Wheyland, Yorke, Young.—89.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

The Speaker then addressed the House as follows:

"After congratulating you, gentlemen, on the advent of the new year and on your meeting as a part of the General Assembly, it is appropriate that I call your attention to what properly comes before you on this the first day of your meeting. Under the constitution you are required to meet on the first Monday in January, which is New Year's day, and under the statute this is a legal holiday, and the ordinary business of legislation should be deferred. You have met the constitutional requisition when the roll was called, a quorum present, and the House declared in session and ready for business. Ordinarily, you would now appropriately adjourn till to-morrow, but there is one subject to which I call your attention, and upon which a becoming action should be had by you. Since we last assembled death has been in our midst and a vacancy created in a high official position. Our honored and lamented friend, Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dunn, is dead. Resolutions expressive of our feelings on the occasion, and an adjournment in honor of his memory, should take place.

"Clear-headed, pure-hearted, honest and brave, he commanded the respect of his enemies and the love of his friends. Viewed personally and officially, in his relations to Democrats and Republicans, to the white people and the colored, we have suffered a painful loss. No man, in my judgment, was so potent for good to all classes, and none whose presence at this time could not have been better spared, and none whose place in the hearts of the majority of the people of Louisiana could not be more easily filled."

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, and read under a suspension of the rules:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Oscar James Dunn, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House appoint a committee of nine members to draft suitable resolutions of respect to the deceased; that the House do now adjourn in respect to the memory of the late Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Mahoney, of Plaquemines, offered a substitute, which the Chair ruled out of order.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved for a division of the resolution, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House appoint a committee of nine members to draft suitable resolutions of respect to the deceased.

Resolved, That the House do now adjourn in respect to the memory of the late Lieutenant Governor.

Which was carried.

Mr. Harry Lott, of Rapides, moved the adoption of the latter resolution.

Carried.

And the House was declared adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

[From the Columbus Index.

A GREAT MISTAKE OF YOUNG MEN IN SOCIETY.

One of the most serious and ridiculous delusions under which some young men labor, who cultivate the society of ladies, is the impression that the fair ones prefer to be all the time laughing during the hours they pass in gentlemen's company. Their manner of conducting conversation shows that these gallants consider everything the stupidest bore to their Dulcineas but jokes, white lies and idle teasing, and consequently they grin themselves and endeavor to keep the ladies convulsed from the moment they simper, "how-d'ye do, Miss Mary Jane," to the crowing of ten o'clock by sleepy chanticleer. If a stenographer could stand behind the curtain and take down an hour of this wit-froth, what a mess it would be to read! Such puns—such "stories" to keep the conversation a going—such bare flattery to make the fair ones blush and flutter—such a misuse of language—it would be laughable if it were not so hard on the poor girls who must gabble with the geese and be foolish with the fool?

A greater mistake was never made by these young men, who, we know, really mean to be agreeable. Ladies enjoy a certain degree of pleasantry and badinage as the spice to social intercourse; but they do not like that conversation which is all nonsense and levity. By nature more seriously inclined than men, their choice is the conversation which is made up mostly of sober sense. Hence it is they are so often heard to complain that this visitor "is too foolish," or that one "such a great flatterer," and praise in corresponding high terms the visitor who pleases their self-respect by leading to themes better suited to their tastes and education. The man always stands highest in the esteem of ladies who talks to them as if he did not them so many children to be amused with the jews-harps and doll-babies of thought, and makes fun and merriment the exception instead of the rule.

The habit we allude to is noticeable often in places of public amusement. Hardly do they get seated before this class of beaux commence their everlasting nonsense, turning to levity everything on God's green earth, and rarely giving their unhappy companions "a flash of blessed silence" even when the music sounds or the programme culminates. Do they think it a breach of etiquette to be sometimes silent? Are they afraid of being called bashful if they do not chatter through the play! When they learn that their female friends don't want to be laughing all the time, but yearn for a sober face at least once a year, their chances for preferment will improve, and the poor girls themselves will bless their stars for the discovery! There are butterflies, of course, who are never so happy as when silly. Our remarks apply to the ladies generally.

Be pleasant, young gentlemen; have your hearty laughs; tease the sweet creatures about marrying (they like a little of that;) but don't be monkeys. Fun is healthy, but there is so much of it in the world that is empty, the jaws ache with the continual exercise. Be like a good hotel keeper—change your diet. Moonshine and silly-bub will ruin any table in the world—culinary or colloquial.

Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill receives the usual amount of smiles and wondor at its "fanaticism." But a man who has sat in the Senate of the United States for twenty years, and who, having seen Breckenridge in the chair, and having been smitten to the floor by the bullies of slavery, now sees Schuyler Colfax presiding, and in the chamber around him a vast majority of Republican Senators of a country in which war has abolished slavery, probably smiles compassionately at the contemptuous smiles of those who think principle fanaticism, and consistency impracticability. Mr. Sumner's bill contemplates the prohibition to all public institutions regulated by law in this country—such as hotels, railroad cars, etc.—of the recognition of distinctions which the law has abolished. Those who think that it is foolish to attempt to make people associate with those whom they dislike, and whose conclusive argument against emancipation and equal rights was, "How would you like your daughter to marry a nigger?" may, however, be comforted. They are not to be compelled to marry their daughters to any body, nor to invite distasteful guests to their tables. But those who hold certain grants under the law for the public benefit are not to be suffered to discriminate arbitrarily against a certain part of the public.

The keeper of a hotel, for instance, is bound to furnish entertainment to all orderly applicants, unless he has reason to suspect dishonest intention. He can not lawfully refuse a guest because of a whim against his blue eyes or his straight hair. He may, indeed, keep a temperance house, to which prohibitionists will naturally resort; or he may announce his preference of Baptists or Presbyterians as guests. But if a Methodist traveler applies in good faith for entertainment, the host can not turn him away because he is not a Baptist. Neither can he refuse a guest because he is an Irishman or a German, because he is of a fair complexion or of a dark, if there be nothing suspicious in his appearance or conduct. But the Baptist and Presbyterian, the naturalized Irishman or the German, the man of fair or dark complexion, have no more rights under the law, as citizens, than the colored man.

Those who think that they have an antipathy to colored persons may be correct, but it is evidently not an antipathy which extends to the waiter who brings them their dinner. And there are many persons to whom the Irish citizen is not agreeable. And to the warm sectarian of any kind the Jew or the atheist is very repugnant. But we do not therefore permit them to be excluded from places of common public resort. If we did so, we should nullify our own laws and insult their spirit. Suppose that we had in all public places, in churches or in halls, a coop in a corner for the Portuguese or the West Indian foreigner who might stray to our shores? It would be a barbarous folly. And if it were the native citizen descended from Portugal or the West Indies, the folly would be only the more conspicuous. If it became a practice, so flagrant an outrage upon the equality of the citizen guaranteed by the fundamental law should be prohibited penalties in the common interest. For the equality that we assert by law, the law must protect.

That is what Mr. Sumner's bill proposes. It forbids distinctions founded upon a system of caste which the law has abolished. It prohibits, within its sphere, making an American citizen a pariah because of his color. It aims to lift from the colored race as much as possible of the consequences of the curse which civilization has imposed upon it. If we meant to keep the people of that race an outcast class, we had no right to make them equal citizens. But having made them so, we can not keep them outcasts without infinite harm to ourselves. However, we need have no fear of appalling results. The colored citizens are not obtrusive. They are not disposed to go where they are not wanted. But what man of honor does not burn with indignation to see a polite and quiet colored passenger refused a place in a car or a steamboat from which a drunken and disgusting white traveler is not expelled? The fundamental principle of this republic is that every citizen shall be equal before the law. And whoever smiles at Mr. Sumner's bill smiles at the American principle.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Representative Walls' Amnesty and Civil Rights.

We call attention to the timely introduction in the House, on Monday, by the Hon. Mr. Walls, the colored Representative in Congress from Florida, of a bill coupling therein amnesty as proposed by President Grant, (which may now be regarded an Administration measure,) with provisions securing to the outraged colored man the advantages and securities contained in Senator Sumner's bill supplementary to the Civil Rights Bill.

We thank Mr. Walls for this happy suggestion. He deserves the thanks and support not only of his colored constituents in Florida, but of every colored man of the nation; nor does it stop here; he deserves consideration at the hands of every lover of justice.

If our worthy President and the Republican party shall think it timely and best to grant amnesty to those that rebelled, let it be so, but justice calls on them to secure, at the same time, due respect and security in civil rights to the colored man, who has never been a traitor. *This must be the terms of our assent to amnesty.* The colored people virtually say, through Mr. Walls, (who speaks their sentiments,) "We want to be generous, you must afford to be just."—*New National Era.*

A Lady Doctor.—The celebrated lady doctor, Miss Fowler, in practice in New Jersey, was recently married, and is now Mrs. Ormsby. She is a sister of Fowler, the phrenologist, and has met with extraordinary success as a medical practitioner of the homœpathic school. Her income from her practice has for years past been from $15,000 to 20,000 per year. She treats patients of both sexes, and has the names of six hundred families on her practice books, and has more practice than all the half dozen male doctors of the place put together. In carrying on her profession she drives between forty and fifty miles every day. She is remarkably successful as a doctor. She is a handsome woman of forty, clear-headed, stout-hearted, strong-willed, vivacious and intellectual. Her husband is a New York merchant.

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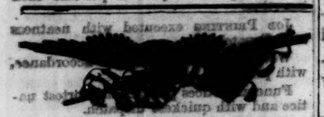

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☞More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the LOUISIANIAN. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr. JOHN C. McLEOD, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

On Dit—That Speaker Carter went into the House with a Spanish mantle thrown over his shoulders, and that underneath this he had everything in the shape of weapons, except a cutlass, which he could not carry as it would get between his legs. Who said fight? What is all this preparation about? Only a man ill at ease wears a weapon, when there is no danger. The Carterites followed the example of their chief.

☞We have the best authority for stating that the garbled and interested reports of the affair at Mrs. Stackhouse were got up wholly for the political injury of Mr. Pinchback, but they will fall to the ground. When the truth comes out—as come it will—the lie will be placed where it belongs.

Miss VIANNA was recently appointed principal in one of our City Schools, and Democratic papers, the organs of the allies of some of our Republican Representatives, says: "while ladies of acknowledged culture and discipline were taken from positions of controling influence and made subordinate to quadroon girls, utterly inexperienced and of limited education."

This is the atmosphere our public men are introducing their people into.

OUR WARNING.

The designs of the men who concocted and perfected the august scheme for the disruption of the Republican party and the ascendancy of Democracy, under the flimsy guise of "Reform" have now made themselves apparent. The league which has been entered into by some of the Republicans of both houses with the Democratic members is one that pleases the Democratic party. It is well known that they cannot be appeased unless at the least some portion of Republicanism is sacrificed; some prop pulled down. And already, we are told that Republicans have covenanted with them to repeal the very acts, without which the Republican triumph in the last general elections would have been considerably more difficult, if not absolutely problematical. And now we find these supports sought to be taken away, and by the hands of the very men in whose interest and for whose protection these laws were passed. To compass these wicked designs, several things must be done. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be removed, and both branches of the Legislature controlled in the interest of this mongrel combination, for the gratification of malevolence, and the advancement of Democracy.

We warn the Republicans in this intrigue, we call on the colored men who are aiding the accomplishment of these purposes, to "beware!"

"Woe unto you" when the security and the liberties of your people are jeopardized or abridged by your misconduct.

"Woe unto you" when the Democratic party is pleased with your political affiliation with them.

"Woe unto you" when on account of inconsiderate, hasty, angry impulses, you endanger the best and most sacred interests of the people who sent you to the Legislature to protect them.

We lift up our voice now in the earnest hope that it will induce some of our Representative men to pause and consider the work they are doing. To reflect on the direful consequences of the relinquishment of those statutes which now constitute the chief glory of our Republicanism. Let them remember that the repeal of the Common School Act is among the demands of the Democracy. Let them bear in mind that the defeat of all Civil Rights measures is a prominent feature of their pogramme, and let them for a moment imagine the load of ignominy that must attach to any man or set of men claiming to be Republicans, and especially colored men, through whose agency or conivance such calamities are made to fall on us in Louisiana at this stage of our political history.

☞The masonic fraternity of Berry Lodge No. 45 turned out on Sunday last. Several other masonic societies joined them at their hall and preceded by Kelly's band, marched to Canal street, along Canal to Roman street, thence to St. James chapel where appropriate services were held. After the service the brothers returned by the same route to their banquet hall, where they regaled themselves with suitable refreshment. The occasion was remarkable for the perfect accord and geniality which pervaded the entire brotherhood. Such commemorations and *reunions* are profitable.

☞If evidence were wanting, which it is not, of the design apparent in the Customhouse ring to destroy the Republican party of the State, it would be found in the vote registered yesterday in the House where Republicans united with men who shed the blood of their people in 1868 to destroy Republican power forever. The stroke is none the less hurtful because it is lopped from the parent stem. The wound is all the deeper because Republicans gave power to the hand that dealt it.

Were we not right in saying this was only a new move of the chivalry? Look out, colored men! The triumph of the ring is your disgrace and downfall.

☞The New Year was inaugurated in this city by the observance of the time-honored custom of calling. Carriages rolled along the streets all day conveying pairs or quartettes of visitors hurrying to the residences of friends to congratulate them and to partake of the generous provisions made for their enjoyment.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

The editor of the *Grand Era* objects to having his speeches "garbled;" but strange he does not seem to think that perhaps some other people might dislike it too. In the last issue of that paper we find him selecting a part of a paragraph of a speech attributed to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and endeavoring evidently to array against him colored men who have come here from other places on account of a remark he made with reference to "black carpet-baggers." Mr. Pinckback, in the speech referred to, made the point that there were some colored men who had very recently come to the State, who were making it their chief business to go about and abuse, traduce and try to destroy the reputations of representative colored men who had borne "the heat and burden of the day," and to whose untiring efforts, fidelity and unswerving devotion and the advocacy of justice to all, the present security of these very men is due, and to the extent that they succeeded they were doing injury to the interests of the race and the Republican party itself. These men were the "black carpet-baggers" that Mr. Pinchback spoke of. It was no "indiscriminate attack upon every colored man who was unfortunate enough not to have been born in Louisiana," as the editor of the *Grand Era* well knows. Mr. Pinchback's policy and every day actions give a flat denial to any such ridiculous presumption. Those who know these, are aware that the liberality of sentiment, the disposition to aid even the newest comer has often involved him in unpleasantness with his friends, and he has not unfrequently been rebuked and chided by less liberal ones, for the countenance he gave and the prominence he lent to "strangers." When the editor of the *Grand Era* first came to New Orleans a stranger, and unknown, from whom did he receive the most conspicuous, as well as the most substantial recognition? Does Mr. Burch pretend to say that it is not exceedingly painful for a man with the known antecedents and surroundings, and labors of Mr. Pinchback, to find himself attacked and denounced by men who really know nothing of him, and who on account of known and purely mercenary motives seem to delight in destroying the influence of prominent colored men, and to build up other and highly questionable reputations on the ruins? This was the class, and this the class only that Mr. Pinchback referred to.

MR. BURCH EXPLAINS.

No doubt some people saw the report in Sunday's *Fag* of a meeting in the second ward on Saturday night last, in which certain illustrious ones orated to their heart's content, and the amusement of the listeners, who were all ordered to appear there. It does not appear that the roll was called at the proper time, but in due course ventilation took place. A reporter was there; and believing that a good deal of abuse and bombast might contribute to the acceptability of the speeches he couldn't fail to supply any omissions or negligences that he thought took place.

His efforts in this respect, however pleasing or flattering they might be be to some of the Tertullusses, were not appreciated so highly by the Hon. J. Henri Burch. This gentleman desires to say what he means for himself and justly disapproves of these gratuitous and unsolicited helps from a versatile reporter's brain. And so Mr. Burch forthwith wrote a letter to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, with reference to remarks falsely attributed to him. He proposes further to come out in a "Card" on the subject. This letter has been handed to us by the Lieutenant Governor and the following is a copy:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1871.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback—

Sir: Your attention will probably be called to a garbled report of a speech purporting to have been made by me, at the Second Ward Club, last evening, (the 30th inst.,) in which several severe reflections upon yourself, are made, which I assure you, sir, were not made by me, and I ask your forbearance until my card appears denying the speech attributed to me.

I do this, sir, in justice both to yourself and to me. You are at liberty to make public use of this if you see fit.

Hoping that this brief explanation will serve to remedy the evil, for the present, I have the honor, &c.

J. HENRI BURCH.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature assembled on Monday last according to Constitutional provision. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock noon by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. No quorum appearing the Senate adjourned to Tuesday. On Tuesday the same condition of affairs existed, and the Senate took a recess till 4 P. M. the Lieutenant Governor again called the Senate to order, and no quorum appearing the Senate, on motion duly seconded, adjourned to Wednesday, January 3. Yesterday the Senate was called to order at 12 noon by the President, and as on previous days no quorum appeared. The Senate adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock noon.

The House of Representatives was called to order precisely at 12 M., by Speaker Carter and opened with appropriate ceremonies. Eighty-six members answered to their names. Skirmishing commenced early between the rival factions and a test vote was soon forced on, when a bare majority appeared in support of the Customhouse clique. This was the only significant action of Monday. On Tuesday, resolutions of approval and endorsement of the Speaker were passed by a vote of 48 to 44.

An unworthy effort to unseat several members failed, and an adjournment forced on. Yesterday more skirmishing took place and considerable wrangling occured. No business of a Legislature can take place as long as the Senate fails to obtain a quorum, and when it is remembered that business of an important character is awaiting and demanding the prompt consideration of Legislators, the revolutionary conduct of those members of the Senate who are deliberately preventing the formation of the Senate is nothing less than criminal.

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

The *National Republican* of Jan. 2 contains a column of the most false charges and malicious insinuations against a number of gentlemen, which in the interest of truth and justice it is obligatory on us to notice. The accusation against them is that they banded together and beat and shot Mr. T. Morris Chester on the evening of New Year's day. That Mr. Chester was beaten and shot there is no possible doubt, but that it was by predetermination and concert we do not believe, and that *we* were present, had cognizance of what was going on, or in the remotest manner participated in the assault, is emphatically false in every particular; and the investigations, which we understand are to take place, will establish the truth of what we say.

The letter of Col. Lewis shows that another accused gentleman—Mr. Geo. E. Paris, was at Mr. Lewis' table at the time of the shooting. Messrs. Corbin, James, Dunbar, and others can, and doubtless will satisfactorily prove that their presence in the neighbourhood, like our own, was purely accidental and the result of no agreement or pre-arrangement. There were a goodly number of other gentlemen in the vicinity of the lamentable occurrence whose names it did not please the malice of the reporter to include among his "horde of ruffians."

Like every lover of peace and order, we deeply lament the occurrence; but we as sincerely deprecate the depravity which can prompt men to deliberate and wickedly endeavor to malign other men without cause; and we have no hesitation in saying that but for the present ed attitudes which politics has caused certain men to assume, an entirely different construction would have been put on an unfortunate affair, that we believe had no origin but in a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances.

We publish elsewhere the letter of Lt. Gov. Pinchback, to the *New Orleans Times* on this subject.

☞We are gratified to learn that Mr. T. Morris Chester's condition is considered to be no longer critical. Mr. P. Z. Canonge, who was imprisoned on the charge of shooting him, has been released on bail.

☞"No quorum," is a game that two can play at. It's your deal now, gentlemen.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times—Noticing in your issue of Tuesday evening, 2d, a statement headed "Another Unsolicited Visit,' I beg leave to reply in terms sufficiently short to claim space in your columns.

The facts in relation to this matter are simply these: A party of gentlemen who had been calling upon friends, stopped at Mrs. Stackhouse's residence in the joy and hilarity of the season, being glad to include her in their round of visits.

Upon the information that she had not been receiving calls during the day, the company at once retired, and in departing came in contact with Mr. Chester. Some one in the party, which was quite large (there being four carriage loads), accosted him, and an angry altercation immediately ensued. I immediately sought to check it by a personal interference, when Mr. Chester with the deepest bitterness of tone depreciated my suggestions, and I left.

Immediately upon reaching my carriage, in which were seated Senator Butler and Representative Mahoney, I heard the report of fire-arms, and supposing it belonged to the season, I did not pay any attention to it, until I heard screams, which led me to believe it was something serious; and going back I learned that Mr. Chester had been shot. This is all I know of the circumstance.

In conclusion, allow me to say that there is no possible reason for representing me as other than a friend to the Stackhouse family, and for giving to an accidental occurance in social life a political significance intended only to injure me.

Whatever may be my political opinions, I hereby emphatically protest against being dragged constantly before the public upon every petty occasion, and being made responsible for occurances that may happen in far better regulated communities than this.

When I saw the tissue of misrepresentations in the *National Republican* in regard to myself, it but little more than challenged my attention, because the virulence and dishonesty of that sheet toward me is too well known to need reply; but when I find in such a journal as the New Orleans *Times*, a paper of wide circulation and commanding influence, statements calculated to do me harm, which have no foundation in truth, and which carry with them that vicious quality of having a semblance of truth borrowed from an occurance, I am compelled to express my surprise, and to ask that the editor do me the justice of inserting this communication.

Respectfully,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Things Which Don't Always Follow as a Natural Consequence.

If you beckon to a baulky mule it does not always follow.

If you see a man standing in the doorway of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, it doesn't always follow that he boards there.

If you see a man running along the street, "as though the Sheriff was after him," it don't always follow that he is doing a rushing business.

If you see a man beating time at a concert, and looking very knowingly, it does not always follow that he understands a particle of music.

If you hear a couple "dearing" and "darlinging" each other before people, it doesn't always follow that they do it when they are at home alone.

If you meet a stranger who asks you to lend him five dollars, "and you lend it to him," it doesn't always follow that he will be in a hurry to return it.

If you meet a man troubled with dyspepsia and rolling his eyes in a very sanctimonious way, it does not always follow that he is a "saint."

When you read what the Herald's correspondents are "enabled to send" to that paper from France, it doesn't always follow that they were not perched on a stool in the top of the Herald building when they "sent" it.

—The oldest piece of furniture is the multiplication table. It was constructed more than two thousand years ago, and is yet as good as new

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR LANGSTON.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, &c.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
LAW DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1871.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

In so far forth as your article is an indorsement of Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill it has my cordial approval. In so far forth as you would teach in this article, either by word or inference, that anything, even education, as ordinarily understood, is to precede the possession and enjoyment of civil rights, as defined and described in the bill of Mr. Sumner, I cannot agree with you. Indeed, the colored man cannot be educated in any proper sense, however numerous may be the school-houses to which he is invited; however bountiful the school endowment put within his reach, however admirable the school system in accordance with the methods of which it is proposed to educate him, if he is not made to feel in the common school, the academy, the college, and the professional school, that his manhood, his civil and social rights, are recognized and respected. This certainly is true of an American whether white or black. To attempt the education of a person in the midst of a tolerated and justified system of caste, is sure to dwarf rather than draw out and make useful his powers. It leads one so far to feel himself inferior to those of the dominant class in the midst of whom he moves, as too often to accept patronizing treatment for a recognition of his manhood and his rights; to accept edibles kindly given from a basket, while he fails to make demand of suitable recognition of his rights at the public hotel. I fear that the colored man, of whom you speak so highly in your article, has in a large measure lost his manhood, and in consequence of the very thing of which I speak.

I would have no colored man "thrust" himself upon "white people." I would have white people and black stand upon the same legal level. And, as far as colored men are educated, learned, virtuous, and influential, I would have them recognized and treated legally and socially according to their worth. Otherwise, education, learning, virtue, and influence possessed by colored persons, must be considered nigh valueless, while they render their possesor sensitive to neglect and abuse, and thus ever unhappy.

While, then, I would have our schools in the North and in the South largely endowed by grants of public lands and the judicious expenditure of large sums of money from the national and State treasuries, I would first of all have Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill passed by Congress, and I believe that it is the duty of all Republicans, as it is the duty of all colored men in this country, to insist upon its passage and enforcement without delay.

I am glad that this matter is before the country for consideration and decision. Let the Republican party crown its noble work of our emancipation and enfranchisement with the passage of Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill, a bill containing a full recognition of our legal rights. With sentiments of highest consideration, yours truly,

JOHN M. LANGSTON.

Jurymen, Without Regard to Color.

Last year in Philadelphia, Mr. William D. Forten and others were called to sit as jurymen in the State Courts, and Mr. Moses Anderson, of Greencastle, Pa., was called to sit as jurymen in the United States Courts, (Western District.)

In Pittsburg, Pa., men called colored men, have been summoned to sit as jurymen both in the Grand and Petit Jury lists, and both in the State and United States Courts, (Western District.)

In New York, many years ago, Abner H. Francis, a coloren gentleman of Buffalo, sat as a juryman there, and Randall F. Kenney and others have been summoned in New York city since.

Lately, in Camden county, New Jersey, two colored gentlemen, Messrs. Mount and Robinson, are upon the Jury for that county, and will discharge their duties according to their oath, impartially.

All these men were selected because they were colored men, because they were worthy citizens—men of common sense, and willing and willing to perform the duties devolved upon citizens by the Constitution and Laws.

Prejudice would have preferred, perhaps, to omit them from the list, but there was no opinion left to the Sheriff or Marshal, or other selecting officers. The names must be drawn, in order, and to omit them would be to violate law, and to sacrifice the just rights of persons to be tried. In case it were discovered that any name was not drawn which ought to have been drawn, the parties to be tried would have a right to protest, and would demand a new trial, because the forms of law had not in their case been complied with.

So that, whatever may have been the fact in years gone by, when citizenship was not acknowledged, now, that citizenship is acknowledged, there can be no question as to the duty of the Sheriffs and Marshals to take qualified citizens as they are enrolled and drawn, and summon them to sit as jurors. Fortunately the law of the land states the qualifications.

Neither the Sheriff nor the Marshal has the right to pass over any names because the owner of the name happens to be a poor man, (compared with some rich ones,) or because he happens to be a dark complexioned man, or a black man. With that the Sheriff or Marshal has nothing to do. And therefore to call such for such reasons is a gross outrage upon justice. The law requires that a man shall be tried by "a jury of his peers," and the Sheriff or Marshal arranges it so that some men are never tried by their peers. We protest against this as an outrage.

Whatever may be said of State Courts, (to the court of the Nation to do justice,

If Pennsylvania, and New York and New Jersey, and all the States of the South can do justice, little Delaware can do justice too, and we look to see Sheriff Armstrong and Marshall Dunn directing little attention to this matter, that the injustice which shelters itself in the courts may cease.

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened with a good inquiry, which was stimulated on the receipt of the 1:30 P. M. Liverpool telegram, reporting an advance, and, later, encouraging news from New York, and thus far some 3000 bales have sold, mostly at an advance of ¼@¼c. Low Middling sold at 19¼, 19¾, 19 and 18¾c.; with very little to be had now at less than 19¼c. No sales of Strict.

Yesterday's sales embraced a little over 10,800 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	—@—	—
Good Ordinary	18 @18¾	18¾
Low Middling	18¾@19	18¾
Middling	19¼@19¾	19¾
Strict Middling	—@19¾	—
Good Middling	20 @—	19¾

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, ₱ lb	8 @8¼c
Yellow Clarified	10¼@11¼
Fair	7¾@ 8
Fully fair	9 @ 9¼
White	11 @11¾

MOLASSES:—

Centrifugal	28@30c
Fair	39@41
Prime	41
Reboiled, plantation, ₱ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	7 00
Double extra	7 50
Treble extra	7 50
Good Treble Extra	7 75
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	8 50, and 9 00

CORN:

White mixed	75
Yellow	85
White	78
Choice White, in Dundees	79
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

St. Louis, ₱ bushel	68@ 56
Galena	58

BRAN:—

₱ 100 lbs	1 00

HAY:—

Western, ₱ ton	34 00
Choice	35 00

PORK:—

Summer-cured Mess	—
Winter-packed Mess	—
Retailing at	$15 00@ 15 50

Meeting of the Parish Executive Committee of the Republican Party, Parish of St. John the Baptist.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, December 29, 1871.

On a call of the president, the committee met in the courtroom of the courthouse of the parish, President Combs in the chair, seventeen members present and one absent.

The address of the State Central Committee, of date December 22, 1871, was read by the secretary and concurred in, according to its tenor.

Hon. Henry Demas presented the following preamble and resolutions, and having been read, were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, By the election of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to the presidency of the Senate and Lieutenant Governorship of the State of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy created by the lamented decease of O. J. Dunn, thereby demonstrating that the principles of true Republicanism are still in the ascendency, an event which we attribute to those whom we believe hold inviolate the rights and interests of the colored race; and

Whereas, It also demonstrates that the election of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to so honored a position, should be regarded by every true Republican as a just acknowledgment of his merits, and also an omen of triumph over a combination of factionists composed of unprincipled men styling themselves Republicans, but who, by their affiliation with the Democrats, justly deserve the severest censure and condemnation of every honorable Republican and citizen of Louisiana; and

Whereas, These achievements we heartily acknowledge to be due to the integrity and ability that have always prompted his Excellency Henry C. Warmoth in the management of public affairs; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the parish executive committee of the Republican party of the parish of St. John the Baptist, hereby approve and endorse the action of the Governor in convening the State Senate of Louisiana as being requisite and essential, under the circumstances, and a mark of his executive ability; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a component part of the great party of progress of Louisiana, congratulate the party in the election of Senator Pinchback to the responsible and exalted position of Lieutenant Governor, thereby seeming to that position a true, tried and faithful Republican, and a representative man of the colored race, one whom we believe will use all just and reasonable means to secure reform, progress and liberty in Louisiana; and be it further

Resolved, That the action of our senators from this senatorial district, in identifying themselves with the Democratic and Customhouse clique against the Republican party of this State, hereby meet with our unqualified disapproval, and being in direct conflict with the wishes of this committee and the Republican voters of this parish; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this committee be directed to transmit a copy of these preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators from this district.

On motion of A. C. Babcock, it was resolved that a committee of three members be appointed by the chair to wait upon Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and present him with a copy of the above preamble and resolutions. The president, Mr. Combs, to constitute one of the members of the committee.

The chair named as the other two members, Messrs. John Cayoll and Hon. Henry Demas.

Mr. Babcock then presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Be it resolved by the parish executive committee of this parish, That the thanks of the committee are hereby tendered to the Hon. Henry Demas, our Representative, for the many valuable services rendered, and the able manner in which he has identified himself with the true Republicans of this parish; that his untiring efforts, displayed during the present political turmoils in espousing the right cause, give us renewed confidence of his ability in representing this parish in the Legislature.

On its adoption, Mr. Demas responded in a few appropriate remarks, briefly hitting upon the political issues of the day, and concluded by introducing the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That, as an able leader in the Republican ranks of this parish, true and faithful to all the trusts we have reposed in him, steadfast to the cause of Republicanism, we, the members of this committee, as a just tribute to his worth and ability, hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to our president, Mr. George W. Combs; that to him we accord the success of our present perfect organization, harmony, and unity of feeling and render him our earnest support and confidence.

Mr. Williams moved its adoption, and being seconded, was adopted unanimously.

In reply to which Mr. Combs tendered the committee his thanks for the honor they had seen fit to confer upon him by the adoption of the resolution, stating that he had ever been and always would be found where justice to all and the dictates of his own conscience prompted him, regardless of fear or favor.

On motion of Mr. Cayoll, it was resolved that a copy of these proceedings, for publication, be forwarded to the New Orleans Republican and Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

The committee then adjourned, subject to a call of the president.

A true copy.

GEORGE M. COMBS, President.

A. C. BABCOCK, Secretary.

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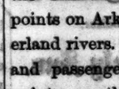

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Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

apl. 6-tf JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier street.

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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

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WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

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ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

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FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

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NEW ORLEANS.

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

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FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

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COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

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FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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MATTRASSES,

LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

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ORESQUE BUILDING,

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230 ROYAL ST., CORNER.

ST. PHILIP,

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B. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

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Located over the Freedmens Savings Bank,

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover, Principal.

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FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No. 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street.

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AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

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The Louisiana Magistrate.

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

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COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

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SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS A.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, January 13, 1872,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Cont'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	

ASSASSINATION OF W. G. WYNN.

The murder of W. G. Wynn, Esq., in Arkansas last week, has caused a shock in this community where he studied law, at Howard University, and graduated with well won honors. He adds another to the list of martyrs who have fallen in the terrible struggle in behalf of liberty going on in this land of boasted civilization and enlightenment. A land peopled in a large portion of it by bands of savage men as barbarous as the inhabitants of the cannibal islands, who have no difficulty in finding gentlemen of high legal ability to defend them in the courts of justice and apologizers in our legislative halls. Murdered for his opinions and principles, and those opinions and principles in strict accord with the Declaration of Independence and the fundamental law of the land. Vast sums of money are annually expended in sending missionaries to heathen lands for the conversion of their inhabitants to Christianity and civilization, while here at home Christianity and civilization sends her ablest lawyers to defend the murderers and barbarians who are striking down those who are striving to raise higher the standard of Progress.

The enlightened Democrats of this country are responsible for every murder in the South. From their Representatives in Congress the barbarous hordes of the South receive their chief encouragement. Their "new departures" and "passive policy" are only to give them a stronger hold on the throats of the colored people of the South. How necessary, then, is that colored people should stand shoulder to shoulder in support of those colored men who are best calculated by their ability and learning to lead them. This striking down of Wynn was for the purpose of getting out of the way a man who understood the situation, and who was able to expose the tricks resorted to by "new departurists" and "passive policy" advocates to induce the colored voters of the South to vote into power their bitter enemies.—*New National Era.*

THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER — MR. JESSE GRANT'S ILLNESS.—Mr. Jesse R. Grant, father of the President, was stricken with paralysis in the Covington postoffice, yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, and fell to the floor, where he remained for nearly half an hour, unable to speak, and apparently insensible. He was conveyed in that condition to his home in Greenup street, near Fifth, by some of the clerks in the office. We called at his residence about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and found him sitting up in a chair, and able to talk a little. He did not seem to regard his case as a serious one. He informed us that he had been in his usual health recently, though for some years his appetite has been poor. Dr. Thomas had been sent for, but had not arrived when we left. Mr Grant's age is seventy-six years. At nine o'clock last evening Mr. Grant was resting easy.—*Cincinnati Inquirer, 23d inst.*

☞An old manuscript has recently been discovered in Western New York, containing the following anecdote of the famous Indian chief. Red Jacket, which is new: He was once on a visit to a house in Canandaigua, and not arriving until after dinner, the girl was ordered to make preparations for him. She, through carelessness or thinking it would do well enough for an Indian, placed on the table a dish of meat that had been visited by the flies. Red Jacket advanced to the table and seeing the insects busily engaged in the meat, took the dish and placed it on the sill of the door, stepped back, took his rifle, deliberately took aim, and discharged the contents through the meat. The report of the gun alarmed all in the house. They ran to inquire the cause. Red Jacket replied that he always killed his meat before he ate it. The joke had its desired effect.

The consumption of rats and other similar creatures as articles of human food is no new thing in the history of mankind. It is recorded of the Chinese that when hard pressed for animal food they make no scruple about eating dogs, lizards, toads, grubs, cats, rats, and mice. These unwholesome dishes, however, are generally disguised by a concoction of gelatinous gravy.

Fun and Fancy.

—A countryman sowing his ground, two smart fellows came riding along that way when one of them called to him in an insolent air:

"Well, honest fellow," said he, "it is your business to sow, but we to reap the fruit of your hard labor."

To which the countryman replied, "it is very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp."

—An Irish recruit was asked by his officer, "What's your height?" to which Pat replied, "The man that measured me, told me it was five foot ten, or ten foot five; I am not exactly sure which—but it was either one or the other."

—A close fisted fellow, treating a friend to some old liquor, poured out a very small dose. The latter, taking the glass and holding it above his head, remarked rather sceptically—

"You say this is forty years old?"

"Yes," replied the host.

"Then," replied our friend," all I have to say is, that it is very small for its age."

—A loafer, on hearing that they charged five dollars a day for board in California, said he would go there and live, as he wished to get in some place where he could get his board charged to him. He is not particular about the price.

—A wag says that once on a journey, he was put into a sleigh with a dozen or more passengers, not one of whom he knew, but on turning a short corner the sleigh upset, and then said he "I found them all out."

—"Look here, Jim, there's a hole knocked out of this bottle you gave me." "Why, not at all; there's the hole in it now. If it was knocked out, how could it be there?"

—A yankee captain once sung out in a squall to a raw hand on board his craft—

"Let go the jib there! Darn your skin, let go that jib!"

"I aint touching it!" squalled out the simple Down Easter.

—A gentleman who has for two years refused to contribute anything towards the support of the Gospel, recently surprised his friends by contributing to the purchase of a bell for a new church. On being asked the reason, he replied that he always put his money where he could hear it ring.

—A preacher in the "far West" gave out for his text, a certain chapter and verse of Clover. The deacon arose and told him it was Timothy. "Oh, yes," replied the divine, "I knew it was some kind of grass.

—Lord Brougham, in speaking of a man whose case came before him at least twenty times, said he was born unlucky, "and I believe, if he had ever fallen upon his back, he would have broken his nose."

An Irish sailor once visited a city where he said, "they copper bottomed the tops of their houses with sheet lead."

—A negro driver of a coach in Texas, stopped to get some water for the young ladies in the carriage, being asked what he stopped for, replied, "I am watering my flowers."

—"Haven't you finished scaling that fish yet, Sam?" "No, master, 'tis a very large one." "Why, you have had time to scale a mountain."

—A man in Pawtucket, recently made application for insurance on a building situated in a village where there was no fire-engine. He was asked: "What are the facilities in your village for extinguishing fires?" "Well, it rains sometimes," he replied.

—"Josiah, how many scruples are there in a drachm? "Don't know, zur." "Well, recollect there are two." "O, there is, hay! Well daddy takes his dram every morning without any scruples."

—"I have passed through great hardships," as the schooner said after sailing through a fleet of iron-clads.

—If a picture is well hung, does it follow as a matter of course that it is well executed?

—Some one says of a certain congregation, that they pray on their knees on Sundays, and on their neighbors the rest of the week.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

—OF—

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
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[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
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—OF—

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER PAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

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SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

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One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

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FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Greenville Argyle Sunny Side, Egg's Point Barnard, Grand Lake, Lecota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ,

T. P. LEATHERS.....Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A WALTHAM WATCH BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
222,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND. OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces,

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have Seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withnot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special references to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES.....$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection.

We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway,
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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WATCHMAKERS, ETC.

Paul Granzin,

—DEALER IN—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

PAUL GRANZIN,
112 Carondelet Street,
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$5. GOOD $8.

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AT OLD PRICES!

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains. etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co.. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn neri, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

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